

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
For the Liberator.
LETTERS TO CATHERINE E. BEECHER.
No. IX.
BROOKLINE, 5th month, 17th, 1837.

DEAR FRIEND.—
Among other strange doctrines which thou hast advanced, I find the following:—There are cases also, where differences in age, rank, station, and character, forbid all interference to modify the conduct and character of others. "Where did such a *misunderstanding*, *sinning*-principle come from? But I will not enjoin it without bringing it to the only notice by which Christians ought to try their principles up on the minds of the South.

How was it when God designed to rid his people out of the hands of the Egyptian monarch? Was his station so exalted?—as to afford all interference to modify his character and conduct?—Certainly not. Well—*who* was sent to interfere with his conduct to a bound and stricken people? Was it some higher monarch of exalted station, whose moral rank might serve to excite such interference to modify his conduct and character?—No.—It was an obscure prophet who had from a friend of mine who was in Charleston at the time, and *read* the publications himself. My relations also wrote me word, that they had seen and read them. *Private correspondence*, also, is pouring in truth continually upon the minds of the South.

I should like thee to tell me, when in former years Anti-Slavery tracts, with their doctrines, could be circulated at the South. The fact is, there were none to be circulated there; our principle of immediate repentance is quite new. But I can tell you of two facts, which it is probable thou hast not been informed of. In the year 1809, the steward of a colored man, carried some Abolition pamphlets to Charleston. Immediately on his arrival, he was informed against, and would have been tried for his life, had he not promised to leave the State, never to return. Was South Carolina willing to receive Abolition pamphlets then? Again, in 1820, my sister carried some pamphlets there—*There is a paper on Slavery*, issued by the Society of Friends, and therefore very inconsiderately mayest be assured; and yet she was informed some time afterwards, that had it not been for the influence of our family, she would have been imprisoned; for she, too, was accused of giving one of them to a slave; just as Abolitionists have been falsely charged with sending their papers to the enslaved. What she did give away, she was *obliged* to give privately. Was Charleston ready to receive Abolition pamphlets then? Or when? Please to tell me. I say that *more*, far more Anti-Slavery tracts, &c. are now read in the South, than ever were at any former period. As to Colonization, I know they have circulated at the South; but what of that, when Southerners believed just what my brother T. S. G. did, that Colonization had no connection with the overthrow of Slavery? Colonization papers, &c. are not Abolition papers.

As to preachers, let me assure thee, that they never have dared to preach on the subject of slavery in my native state, so far as my knowledge extends. Al! for some years past under two *northern* ministers, but never did I hear them speak in public, or speak in private, on the sin of slavery. O! the *deep*, *DEEP* injury which such unfeeling ministers have inflicted on the South! It is well known that our young men have, to a great extent, been educated in Northern Theological Seminaries: with what principles were their minds imbued? What kind of religion did the *North* preach to them? A slaveholding religion. What kind of religion did *northern* men come down and preach to us? A slaveholding religion—and multitudes of them became slaveholders. Such was one of my *northern* pastores.—And yet thou tell me the North has nothing to do with slavery at the South—*is not guilty*, &c. &c. "Their own clergy," thou sayest, "either entirely hold their peace, or become the defenders of a system they once lamented, and attempted to bring to an end." Do name to me one of those valiant defenders of slavery, who formerly lamented over the system, and attempted to bring it to an end. "What is his name, or what is his son's name, if thou canst tell?" Strange indeed, if, because we advocate the truth, others should hate it; or because we expose sin, they should turn round and defend what once they lamented over! This is in accordance with the known laws of mind, where principle is deeply rooted in the heart!

Really, is it so? Then if I eat, and drink, and live in good style, and my father bears all the expense—and I know at the same time that he is robbing others to supply my wants and pamper my desires—and any one should say to me, "You are doing wrong to live in this way." I need only exclaim, "O, you are seeking to tarnish my character!" It will be time enough to hold me responsible, when I literally turn robber myself!

The five gentlemen have said much to prop up Messrs. White and Blagden, and to injure the usefulness of the Liberator. If there is any thing my soul loathes, it is to see men shew partiality, smoother the truth, and dash with untempered mortar. These gentlemen know that in Boston, the meeting-houses are closed against the cause they profess to espouse, and that anti-slavery notices are generally denied a reading. They say, indeed, that they read these notices. Very well: but can they tell me the reason why there are so many ministers who are not willing that anti-slavery notices should be read in their pulpits, when they acknowledge that slavery is a sin or wrong? Will they neither enlighten the people themselves, nor suffice others to enlighten them? Wherein, then, do they differ from the priests of old, of whom Christ said that they would not enter into the kingdom of heaven, nor suffer others that were entering to go in? By their fruits shall you know them. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Sir, this pro-slavery spirit is a contagious disease—a pestilence that walketh in darkness, and wasteth at noon-day—a moral plague. Again: These gentlemen talk much about their pastoral rights. What rights? Who gave them power to lord it over God's heritage? Not Christ. He says—"He that is greatest among you, let him be your servant."

And then thou closest these assertions *without proof*, with the triumphant exclamation of "this is the record of experience, as to the tendencies of abolitionism, as far as developed." The South is just now in that state of high desperation, at the sense of wanton injury and *impudent* interference, which makes the influence of truth and reason most useless and powerless. Hadst thou been informed earlier, that the operations of the Abolitionists were impeding the cause of emancipation,—or that effect? "Sir," said the southerner, "you are mistaken." Depend upon it, these abolitionists have put the slaveholders to very serious thinking. And let me ask, what was it that set *thee* to such serious thinking, as to induce *thee* to write a book on the Slave Question? Thy friend in haste,

A. E. GRIMKE.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S.

—
We publish the following, not on account of its personal enemies, but in order to show how abolitionists regard the Clerical Appeal.—ED. LIB.

TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

On the late treachery in the Anti-Slavery ranks.

Onward! our noble champion!

Though clouds above thee lower,
Though friend and foe alike combine,
Thou wilt not dread their power.

Onward! for faint hearts look to thee
For courage and the storm;

And many a fervent prayer goes up
To shield thy soul from harm.

Those whom thou hast awaked
From long-contested sleep,

From what would lead to endless shame,
The rest they slumbered on;

Now rise against these, lending
Their aid to swell the cry,

Which from our land ascending,
Calls vengeance from on high.

Ingratitude and treachery
Thy dark'ning path surround;

But even the insults of a friend
Shall lose their power to wound.

Strong in thy native courage,
Strong in the help of God,

Thou wilt go on, unbending
To Slavery's iron rod.

To onward! noble martyr!

We are not traitors all; we're
Not shall not calily see the' attempt

Our champion to enthrall:

A wall of hearts surrounds thee—

The faithful and the tried—

And all the wrongs which wound thee,

Are felt on every side.

A blessing on thee, brother!

From the chained and stricken slave!

And from those aroused from treach'rous sleep

Beneath Destruction's wave!

Oh! could one heart, awakened

From such dreadful rests,

Call blessings down upon thee,

How richly west thou blist!

New-Bedford.

1837.

LOWELL, Sept. 2, 1837.

MR. GARRISON:

I noticed in the last 'Liberator' a letter copied from the New-England Spectator, and signed by Charles Fitch and Joseph H. Towne. It appears to be the object of the writers, to justify their late extraordinary course, by giving the public to understand, that the feelings they expressed in their 'Appeal' meet with the general approbation of those who most sincerely desire the immediate emancipation [!] of the enslaved. "They say we are constantly receiving intelligence from different parts of the State, and out of it, by letter and otherwise, that the feelings which we have expressed are general and well timed." Now, Mr. Editor, I am not disposed to deny that Messrs. Fitch and Towne have received letters, assuring them that their cause is approved by those who desire the immediate emancipation [!] of the enslaved; "but that Messrs. Fitch and Towne are credulous, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks." If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters, be an indication of approval to the cause of Messrs. Fitch, Towne, &c. &c.—papers that have from the outset opposed our most vehemently, and made common cause with the oppressor, and who have seized the present opportunity to make a last desperate effort to retard the cause of human rights, by creating dissension in our ranks. If an endorsement of the sentiments contained in the 'Appeal' by such journals as I have mentioned above, and their supporters,

LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

Is this the home of liberty?
Is this the land of equal rights?
Is this the birth-place of the free?
Where Peace has rear'd her beauteous lights?
Weep, Freedom! that so foul a blot
E'er on thy banners found a spot:
Weep! that the slave is doomed to toil,
Unpaid to cultivate thy soil.

Weep, Freedom! for thine altar stained,
With human blood around it shed;
Weep! that the sons have thus profaned
The rights for which their fathers bled;
That laurels, which the brave have won,
Have, by their sons, been trampled on;
That justice back to Heaven has flown,
And tyranny snuffed her throne.

My country! thou hast heard the call—
The wise say not so foul a stain;
We ask the slaves' release from thralldom,
And shall we that know in vain?
Oh, for their sakes who yield to wrong;
Who have, the weak before the strong:
For theirs, whose lot is 'hope deferred,'
We ask—and may our prayer be heard.

Oh! man! I thine a heart of stone?
Hast thou my pity for the poor?
Wouldst thou the wretched leave alone,
Or drive the wanderer from thy door?
Thou seest thy brother in distress,
And thou canst make his suffering less,
Thou seest him into bondage sold,
And will thou, then, relish withal?

What! sighs and groans by thee be heard?
What! listen to the voices of wail,
And still thy spirit rest unburdened?
Ab, no! for mercy shall prevail.

Thou canst not always brave the sea—
'Twill soon o'erwhelm the bark and thee;
And as thy fabric sinks in dust,
Thy shaft shall own the sentence death.

Art thou a father? hast thou seen?

Thy children from their torn away;
Or hast thou known that they have been
To cruel wrong a helpless prey?
If so, did not thy bosom feel?

A wound that friendship could not heal?
Didst thou not weep—unseen—alone,
And leave thy agonizing groan?

Art thou a mother? hast thou felt?
Thy infant from thy bosom torn?
Hast thou before thy oppressor knelt—
Brought—still been left to mourn?

If so, then thou hast felt the wrong
That Afric's race have borne too long:
If so, then thou hast felt one dart
Of proud oppression in thy heart.

Art thou a sister? hast thou seen
Brother blained before thine eyes?
Torn from his bosom hast thou been,
And heard his spirit-reading cries?

The hast thou felt severest woe,
Another pang been doomed to know.
But vain th' attempt thus to unloaf
What has been felt, but never told?

Hast thou a brother doomed to dwell
In hopeless bondage years to come,
Would not thy feeling bosom swell?
At such a thought—of such a doom?

Say, wouldst thou then at rest remain,
Nor strive thy brother to regain?
Say, wouldst thou sit in silence then,
And stay thy tongue as well as pen?

No! thou wouldst then devote thyself—
Thy hand, thy heart, would both be given;
No dangers wouldst thou then foresee,
Till all his fetters had been riven!

Then, would thy gold seem dross indeed,
Until thy brother then had freed;—
For oh! his life would dearer be
Than all the treasures stored to thee.

Then, fathers, mothers, sisters—rise!
Though you are few, all are not so!
The slave in cruel bondage lies,

The helpless child of grief and woe!
He treads life's thorny path alone,
Oppressed, degraded and unknown!

Up—let me not entreat in vain!
Up!—ere too late, and break the chain!

What though it be not his to wear,
The paler hue of Europe's race?
God's image should our friendship share?
The skin canst thou midst detect.

If you thy cruel fate deplore,
Up! and their dearest rights restore!
Full well I know what freedom is—
The slave as highly prizes his.

Coventry, R. I. VALENTINE.

For the Liberator.

THANKSGIVING.

Written for the annual meeting of a Female Anti-Slave

ry Society, by a young lady.

Give God the praise! with hearts sincere,
We once again have met;

Give God the praise! the closing year
Finds us firm, faithful yet.

Give God the praise! that in the fight
We've fearlessly contended;

Give God the praise! that we the right
To freedom have defended.

Praise, thank, adore him he has lent
A kind attentive ear,

Whene'er in earnest prayer we're bent,
Our smallest wish to hear.

Praise him that the avenging rod
He doth in mercy stay;

Oh, ever may we to our God
Give praise continually!

And oft, full oft, approach in prayer
Unto his mercy-seat;

And gather strength and courage there,

The coming strife to meet.

But one more deed of sin and wrong
Our countrymen can do;

Let Texas in their ranks now thron,

And ruin will ensue.

Then weak they'll find their idols all,
The work of their own hands;

They cannot save them from their fall,
Nor alter God's commands.

The Constitution vain will be—

To shroud it will be torn;

The Union! worshiped Deity,

All nations taunt and scorn.

Their navy, too, in which they trust,

Weak as the cliff will prove;

Their Charter, Union, Navy, must

Yield to a God above.

Columbia! ah, say, must thou

Thus early find a grave,

And there's no right to say we're bent,

Our manhood's written on thy brow?

And is there naught can save?

Thy eagle, too, must be soiled

In his high, proud career,

With drooping crest and plumage soiled,

His eye leave in fear!

Celestial bird, with piercing ken,

Thou with no longer hover

Our oppressive, cruel men,

Their wicked deeds to cover.

Coventry, R. I. August, 1837.

EQUALITY OF MANKIND.

External Nature! when thy giant hand

Had leaved the floods, and fix'd the trembling land,

When life sprung starting at thy plastic call,

Endless her form, and Man the lord of all!

Say, was that lordly form inspir'd by thee

To wear eternal chains, and bow the knee?

Was man ordain'd the slave of man to toil,

Yok'd with the brutes, and fetter'd to the soil?

Weigh'd in a tyrant's balance with his gold?

No! Nature stamp'd us in a heavenly mould!

She made no wretch his thankless labor urge,

Nor, trembling, take the pittance and the scourge!

No! haughty Lybian, on the stormy deep,

To call upon his country's name and weep!

Pleasures of Hope.

From the Portland Orion.

LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS AND MORAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXAS.

Extract from Dr. Channing's Letter to Mr. Clay.

Having considered the motives of the revolution, I proceed to inquire, how was it accomplished? The answer to this question will show more fully the criminality of the enterprise. The Texans, we have seen, were a few thousands, as unfit for sovereignty as one of our towns; and, if left to themselves, must have utterly despised of achieving independence. They looked abroad; and to whom did they look? To any foreign state? To the government under which they had formerly lived? No; their whole reliance was placed on selfish individuals in a neighboring republic at peace with Mexico. They looked wholly to private individuals, to citizens of this country, to such among us, as, defying the laws of the land, and hungry for sudden gain, should be lured by the scene of this mighty prey, and should be ready to stain their hands with blood for spoil. They held out a counter to a prize to the reckless, lawless, daring, avaricious, and trusted to the excitements of intoxication and insatiable cupidity, to supply them with partners in their scheme of violence.

Resolved, That the admission of Texas as an integral portion of this Confederacy is, to a National point of view, inexpedient, impolitic and unjust; inasmuch as it can hardly fail to disturb our present equilibrium with foreign governments, and is contrary to the clear understanding with which our national compact was agreed to.

Resolved, That the further extension of National territory will tend directly to strengthen the divisions which already exist among us, and to place in jeopardy the union of the States.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas, inasmuch as it will ultimately destroy the balance of power contemplated by the Constitution, and will widely enlarge the sphere and extend the influence of slavery in our Republic, is highly dangerous to the future safety and repose of the free states of this confederacy.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to prevent the annexation of Texas to these United States.

It was also Voted, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the city, and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

WILLIAM BRADBURY, Chairman.

ASHEL CRAM, { Secretaries.

JOHN APPLETON, {

JOHN APP